

got substantial start-up advice and assistance from the University of Georgia. More recently, it received federal venture capital to finance the expansion that helped break into the black. Most of all, it did intensive research on its own—acquiring four patents while substantially improving its product and making it more desirable and profitable.

Scientific Ag is the 2-year-old creation of a group of Georgia Tech researchers, who plan to put about as much emphasis on doing research on new industrial uses for farm materials as they do in selling the peanut hull-based activated carbon they have perfected and are producing for sale. This new firm, which has also relied on the country's whole spectrum of research programs, is just now getting to the production stage, and I believe its future is also very promising.

These companies are fairly representative of this whole movement. They are the end result of the partnership between the public and private sectors—that wide range of research programs that are collectively providing the scientific advances and the business assistance that make our farmers and manufacturers competitive in the world.

This is a partnership we must nurture and build upon. It would be catastrophic if we ever let our research infrastructure break down. Inadequate research would be a disaster for our economic future just as it would be for our national defense. If we failed to maintain a lead in military weaponry, you know what would happen—the country's influence would be weakened and our national interests would become more vulnerable throughout the world. If we failed to maintain our economic lead, our position in the world would also be weakened—as would as our standard of living.

Overall, this Ag Research Reauthorization bill strengthens the role of government in ag research—not just in terms of authorizing funds, but by ensuring that the inseparable bond between the public and private sectors involved in ag research is reinforced in the funding formulas themselves.

When we preserve this partnership, we are preserving something that is historic. Early in the nation's history, the federal government got involved in agriculture by collecting seeds from throughout much of the world and distributing them to farmers so they could experiment with new crops. This activity was managed by the Patent Office, which began to expand its farm research role in the 1840's by publishing new discoveries by our farmers for use by other farmers. In 1887, the Hatch Act greatly expanded the federal government's agricultural research activities by setting up the first experiment stations at a number of colleges in the 13 states.

Out of this beginning grew the collaboration that now exists. The private sector is the biggest part of this partnership. But the public contribution is not far behind. According to the National Research Council, private expenditures account for about 57 percent of our agricultural research and government about 43 percent. We need both.

The Georgia Research Alliance does a great job of promoting a sound, responsible, innovative, highly-diversified research infrastructure, and I commend them for what you are doing to enhance the quality of life for everyone. They are certainly doing its part to maintain this partnership, and it is up to us in Congress to make sure the federal government continues to contribute its share.

Government must stand shoulder-to-shoulder with the business and educational communities to produce the healthiest and most abundant food and fiber supply in the world; achieve our potential in agricultural exports and restore the balance of trade; reduce our dependence on oil imports; protect the environment; and keep the country economically secure for our generation and for generations to come.

Mr. Speaker, I encourage my colleagues to join me in sending this bill to conference.

Mr. SMITH of Oregon. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SHAW). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. SMITH) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 365.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. SMITH of Oregon. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on H. Res. 365, the resolution just agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oregon?

There was no objection.

#### RE-REFERRAL OF EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATION 6736 TO COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE

Mr. SMITH of Oregon. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Agriculture be discharged from the consideration of Executive Communication 6736, an Environmental Protection Agency rule on State Implementation Plans under the Clean Air Act, and that Executive Communication 6736 be re-referred to the Committee on Commerce.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oregon?

There was no objection.

#### ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair intends to postpone appointment of conferees on S. 1150 until after 5 p.m. today in order to preserve the motion to instruct the conferees.

#### HOWARD C. NIELSON POST OFFICE BUILDING

Mr. MCHUGH. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3120) to designate the United States Post Office located at 95 West 100 South Street in Provo, Utah as the "Howard C. Nielson Post Office Building," as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 3120

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

#### SECTION 1. DESIGNATION.

The United States Post Office located at 95 West #100 South in Provo, Utah, shall be known and designated as the "Howard C. Nielson Post Office Building".

#### SEC. 2. REFERENCES.

Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the United States Post Office referred to in section 1 shall be deemed to be a reference to the "Howard C. Nielson Post Office Building".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New York (Mr. MCHUGH) and the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York (Mr. MCHUGH).

Mr. MCHUGH. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, the legislation before us was introduced on January 28, 1998, by the gentleman from Utah (Mr. CANNON) and cosponsored by all Members of the House delegation from the State of Utah pursuant to the policy of the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight. This legislation was before the committee on February 12, at which time it was amended to reflect the correct address of the facility. The address of the postal facility in the original bill read 95 West 100 South Street. The committee unanimously passed the bill with an amendment correcting the address to read 95 West Number 100 South.

The amended bill designates the U.S. Post Office located at that location as the Howard C. Nielson Post Office Building.

Mr. Speaker, we have a number of representatives who have cosponsored this bill. I know they will take the opportunity to expound upon Mr. Nielson's great history and his service to this country so, therefore, I would simply note that, as has happened in many occasions in the past, this recipient, I think, reflects very favorably on the kind of individual that we have historically honored with the designation of the United States Postal Service.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Utah (Mr. CANNON) who has been the prime motivator and mover of this legislation for comments that he might have.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, when my office and I considered honoring one of the great Americans who has had an impact not only on my own district, but at the national level, our thoughts turned almost immediately to Howard Nielson.

I approached several of Howard's former colleagues including the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. BLILEY) and the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. DINGELL) the chairman and the ranking member of the Committee on Commerce, on which Howard sat. They wholeheartedly supported this tribute and recalled fond memories.

Elected in 1983 to this great body to be the first to represent my district, the Third District of Utah, after reapportionment, Howard is probably best known as a relentless public servant, a brilliant man who legislates honesty and integrity.

A native of Utah, Howard Curtis Nielson was born on September 12, 1924, in the city of Richfield in Sevier County, Utah. In 1947, after attending Richfield High School, he graduated with a Bachelor of Science from the University of Utah in Salt Lake City. He went on to receive a Master of Science from the University of Oregon at Eugene, and an MBA and Ph.D. from Stanford University in Palo Alto, California.

Howard served in the United States Air Force during World War II. Then, after graduating from the University of Oregon in 1949, Howard accepted a position as a statistician with C&H Sugar. From 1951 until 1957, he worked as an economist at the Stanford Research Institute and then obtained a professorship at Brigham Young University where he taught statistics, economics and business management from 1957 to 1976.

In 1960, Howard became active in politics and after spending 6 years as a district GOP committeeman in Provo, Utah, he was elected to the State House.

Quickly earning a reputation as a man who knew how to read the fine legislative print, Howard became Majority Leader in 1971, and 2 years later was elected Speaker. In this capacity Howard fought hard to see that a State budget surplus was used for tax relief rather than new programs.

When the speakership came to an end, Howard retired from the legislature, but remained active in State politics serving as a party chairman in Utah County from 1979 to 1981.

So, with this background, when Howard was elected to the U.S. House of Representatives, his first assignment was on the Energy and Commerce Committee.

In the 99th Congress, he also secured a position on the Government Operations Committee, and by 1986, was ranking member of the Government Activities and Transportation Subcommittee of this committee.

Most notably, Howard was active throughout these committee assignments on several issues ranging from the deregulation of broadcast, telephone and the natural gas industries, to the commercial interests of the motion picture industry.

Howard was also integral in spotlighting the problem of waste dumping by Amtrak and by focusing on the health consequences he urged the railroad to take corrective measures. At the completion of his fourth term in Congress, Howard decided not to run again. Instead, he and his wife, Julia, moved first to Sydney, Australia, for 18 months and then to Budapest, Hungary, for 2 years where they served as missionaries for the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints.

I am proud to be joined today not only by several of Howard's colleagues here on the floor, but with all of Congress in expressing our gratitude. Those of us who have had the opportunity and privilege of serving with Howard Nielson know him as an honorable man, a good friend, and in the words of Doris Wilson, a friend and former staffer, Howard was a model of what the Founding Fathers envisioned legislators to be.

Both sides of the aisle respected his integrity and willingness to make the tough decisions with fairness to everybody. Today, Howard continues this dedication to his community serving as a member of the Utah State Senate.

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I might consume.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join my colleagues in bringing before the House legislation naming United States Post Offices after a number of fine individuals. All of these measures have met the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight cosponsorship requirement and enjoy the support of their respective State congressional national delegations. I am proud that my colleagues have sought to honor such a diverse and distinguished group of people and urge swift adoption of these bills.

Before I yield time, I would like to acknowledge the efforts of the gentleman from New York (Mr. MCHUGH) and his staff, particularly Robert Taub, the new staff director, and the committee counsel for their hard work in moving these measures forward.

I join the gentleman from New York (Mr. MCHUGH) in support of H.R. 3120, legislation introduced by the gentleman from Utah (Mr. CANNON) which designates the United States Post Office located at 95 West 100 South Street in Provo, Utah, as the Howard C. Nielson Post Office Building.

A former Member of Congress elected in 1991 to represent the Third District of Utah, Representative Nielson served on the former Committee on Government Operations during the 99th Congress and on the former House Committee on Energy and Commerce. It must be noted that Representative Nielson, after spending 6 years as a district Republican committeeman in Provo, Utah, became a member of the Utah State House where he was elected Speaker. After serving in Congress and later as a missionary, Representative Nielson has returned to the Utah State legislature. Naming a post office in his hometown is a very fine and fitting tribute to a man who is, once again, representing his neighbors, friends and constituents.

Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he might consume to the gentleman from American Samoa (Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA).

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Mr. Speaker, I do want to thank the gentleman from New York and the sponsor of this bill, the gentleman from Utah, my good friend (Mr. CANNON). I rise today in strong support of H.R. 3120, a bill to

designate the United States Post Office in Provo, Utah, as the Howard C. Nielson Post Office. By the time I made it to the House as an elected Member, Congressman Nielson had already established himself as an active member of this body.

His rise to the position as the representative from Utah of the Third Congressional District did not come as a surprise to those who knew him. Prior to coming to Congress, Howard Nielson was elected as Majority Leader of the Utah House, and 2 years later elected to the position of Speaker of the State House of Representatives, and it was from that position that he was elected to the Congress.

As a ranking member of the Government Activities and Transportation Committee, Congressman Nielson played an important role in the National Debate on Transportation, which was going on during that time. And as important to me, Mr. Speaker, his interest in improving the health of our country's American Indians. I want to commend him for his efforts.

To his credit, Mr. Speaker, he continues to serve the public, currently as a member of the Utah State legislature, and I can think of no more fitting tribute to him than to name the United States Post Office in Provo, Utah, after him. I commend, again, my good friend from Utah (Mr. CANNON) for proposing this bill and I urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

□ 1545

Mr. MCHUGH. Mr. Speaker, I yield four minutes to the gentleman from Utah (Mr. HANSEN).

(Mr. HANSEN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding me time.

Mr. Speaker, in 1972, I ran for the state legislature, and at the time a gentleman from Provo, Utah, came up to see me to tell me he was running for Speaker of the House. His name was Howard Curtis Nielson. I voted for the gentleman and he became Speaker of the House, and it was a great two years with him.

I was impressed with how well he understood the legislation, how he read the bills, how his knowledge of figures and understanding was awesome. He could come into our caucuses or on the floor, he could come up with figures faster than anyone I ever met, but then I found out he was Dr. Nielson, Professor of Statistics at the BYU, and I could understand that.

As my colleague from Utah talked about, Howard Nielson is a well-educated man, bachelors, masters, doctorate degree. Around here, whenever you wanted to know something on the floor about a bill, you would see Howard Nielson and ask him. He could give you chapter and verse, both sides of the argument, and he was a real resource, and I always noticed a lot of people huddling around him because he had

such a great understanding of what was going on.

I ran for Congress in 1980, and in 1982 Howard Nielson elected to run for Congress, as Utah was reapportioned and we got a third Congressional seat. Howard was successful and served for eight years here. He served on the Committee on Commerce and a few other committees, and was well-known on both sides of the aisle as a man of fairness and integrity and a man who would be helpful to every Member.

He had some funny things happen to him while he was here, as we all do. He loved taking dome tours, and on one occasion he was taking a bunch of BYU students up to the dome, and the place where the door opens and goes up to the roof and goes up, he was the last in line.

Surprisingly enough, the door was open. He walked out on to the top of the Capitol, and the wind blew it shut, and no one knew that he was not with the group. So he started yelling at the police down below, and everyone thought somebody was suicidal up there and was going to jump off the roof of the Capitol. But Howard was written up in all of the papers in America on that little adventure, and, to this day, he still enjoys telling that story.

Howard, after leaving this body at his own volition after eight years, served a mission for the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints. In fact he served two missions. And, like Howard, you would expect, he also learned two additional languages, which is one of the things about Utah, there are more bilingual and trilingual people in Utah than anywhere in America, and now Howard joins that group.

I expected he would retire, but Howard is very healthy and very active and has a great mind, and Howard elected to again get back into politics, and ran successfully as a state senator in the State of Utah.

I think it is only fitting and I compliment my colleague from the third district, the gentleman from Utah (Mr. CANNON) for introducing legislation that would give some recognition to a person who truly believes in public service.

If I may wax a little Ecclesiastical, in the Scriptures it says the greatest of all will be the servant of all. In this instance, Howard Nielson, all of his life, as an educator, as a church leader, as a political man, has been a servant of many people; never aspiring to anything for himself, but in helping other people.

So with this humble man, with a great family of seven children and well over 25 grandchildren, it will now be emblazoned in stone that it is the Howard C. Nielson Post Office.

Let me point out one of his sons, Curtis, worked for me for a while, and last year Curtis graduated number one from Chicago law school, which is a real tribute to the Nielsons and to Curtis.

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. MCHUGH. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

(Mr. MCHUGH asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MCHUGH. Mr. Speaker, before I yield back, I would just briefly state that I want to express my appreciation to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS) and all the committee staff members on both the minority and majority side for their efforts. What we heard today is descriptive of really an extraordinary man. I would ask all of my colleagues to support this measure and give a very justified honor to a very special person.

Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. MCHUGH) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3120, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

The title of the bill was amended so as to read: "A bill to designate the United States Post Office located at 95 West #100 South in Provo, Utah, as the 'Howard C. Nielson Post Office Building'."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Mr. COOK. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to support H.R. 3120, a bill to name the U.S. Post Office in Provo, Utah after my friend Howard C. Nielson. Howard has been active in Provo and Utah politics since 1960. A long-time resident of Provo, he worked his way up from District Voting Chairman to Speaker of the Utah State Legislature. By vocation, a statistician, Howard used his aptitude for numbers to fight for tax relief for Utah citizens during his tenure in the legislature during the 1960s and 1970s. He was well-known for his ability to understand and explain complicated economic and budget documents.

Howard was elected to the U.S. House of Representatives in 1982, where he served four terms. He continued his practice of providing unbiased economic analyses to members on both sides of the aisle. He was always happy to help anyone understand the budgetary and economic legislation that came before Congress. During his time in the House he fought for the Trade Readjustment Act legislation which helped retrain workers who lost their jobs as a result of overseas trade deficits. He highlighted the problem of waste dumping by Amtrak, fought for Indian health care and worked on the deregulation of the broadcast, telephone and natural gas industries.

But, Howard has not confined his efforts to politics. As a professor at Brigham Young University and Dean of the Statistics Department, he has passed along his love of numbers to his students. He is much sought after by think tanks like the Ford Foundation and has worked in places like Lebanon doing economic development studies.

An active member of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, Howard and his wife have served as missionaries to Australia and Hungary. He is a family man and the proud father of seven children.

It is fitting, therefore, that the U.S. Post Office in Provo, should be named in his honor.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. MCHUGH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on H.R. 3120.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

#### KARL BERNAL POST OFFICE BUILDING

Mr. MCHUGH. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2766) to designate the United States Post Office located at 215 East Jackson Street in Painesville, Ohio, as the "Karl Bernal Post Office Building".

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 2766

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

#### SECTION 1. DESIGNATION.

The United States Post Office located at 215 East Jackson Street in Painesville, Ohio, as the "Karl Bernal Post Office Building".

#### SEC. 2. REFERENCES.

Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the United States Post Office referred to in section 1 shall be deemed to be a reference to the "Karl Bernal Post Office Building".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New York (Mr. MCHUGH) and the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York (Mr. MCHUGH).

(Mr. MCHUGH asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MCHUGH. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 2766 was introduced on October 29, 1997, by the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. LATOURETTE), and it is cosponsored by the entire House delegation of the State of Ohio, as required under committee policy. The legislation was unanimously voted out of the committee on February 12, 1998, by a voice vote.

H.R. 2766 honors Mr. Karl Bernal, a civic and community leader in Painesville, Ohio. Mr. Bernal was a life member of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Mr. Speaker, I will submit for the record a complete statement on the achievements of this very special individual. I know the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. LATOURETTE) and I presume others will want to make further comments upon that.